The Pyongyang Times

No. 13 (437) SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with Comrade Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, who has visited the homeland to attend the north-south Red Cross talks as an advisor of our side and the Korean press corps from Japan which has come home to cover the talks

Gifts to Sierra Leone People from the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Conveyed at a Grand Ceremony in Free Town

On March 16 a grand ceremony was held in Free Town to convey the gifts to the people of the Republic of Sierra Leone from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, according to a report from Free Town.

Put in place of honour in the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and a portrait of Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Hung there were the slogans reading "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!" and "Long live Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone!"

The "Song of General Kim Il Sung" was solemnly played in the festively decorated hall before the ceremony opened.

Present at the ceremony were the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources of Sierra Leone; the mayor of Free Town; the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources; and other dignitaries of the central organs and men of the press.

The ceremony was attended by the members of the visiting government delegation of our country headed by Minister of Education Kim Sok Gi and Rim Hak Chol, Korean Ambassador to Sierra Leone.

Speeches were made at the ceremony by head of the DPRK government delegation Kim Sok Gi, Minister of Education, and the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources of Sierra Leone.

In his speech the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources expressed profound thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, for sending priceless gifts to the Sierra Leone people. These valuable gifts, he said, will greatly be conducive to the prosperity of Sierra Leone.

He expressed the conviction that the bonds of fraternal friendship between the two peoples will further strengthen through the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and unjustice of all descriptions.

He concluded his speech with the slogan "Long live the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

When the speech was over, the attendants loudly shouted in Korean the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the *Juche* idea."

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Comrade Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, Visiting Homeland to Attend North-South Red Cross Talks as an Advisor of Our Side and Korean Press Corps from Japan to Cover the Talks

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on March 19 Comrade Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), who visited the homeland to attend the north-south Red Cross talks as an advisor of our side and the Korean press corps from Japan headed by Son Jin Hyong, Deputy Chief of the Editorial Department of **Choson Sinbo**, which came home to cover the talks.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; and Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people and the affectionate father of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, warmly met Comrade Pak Jae Ro and the members of the Korean press corps from Japan, firmly taking the hand of each of them.

Expressing their infinite emotion and joy of being received in the glorious socialist fatherland personally by the great leader whom they always revered from the bottom of their hearts, they conveyed to the fatherly leader the warm greetings of the Chongryon functionaries and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan who sincerely and ardently wished him good health and a long life.

The fatherly leader had a cordial talk with them and posed for a photograph with them.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Dinner in Honour of Comrade Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, Visiting Homeland to Attend North-South Red Cross Talks as an Advisor of Our Side and Korean Press Corps from Japan to Cover the Talks

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a dinner on March 19 in honour of Comrade Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, who visited the homeland to attend the north-south Red Cross talks as an advisor of our side and the Korean press corps from Japan headed by Son Jin Hyong, Deputy Chief of the Editorial Department of **Choson Sinbo**, which came home to cover the talks.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; and Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK.

The dinner proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

His Excellency Seewoosagur Ramgoolam

Prime Minister of Mauritius

Port Louis

Highly pleased with the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mauritius, I send my friendly greetings to Your Excellency.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Mauritius acquires a weighty significance in advancing the relations of friendship and cooperation already formed between our two countries to a new higher stage and constitutes a great contribution to the strengthening of the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Mauritius will further strengthen and develop in the interests of our two peoples in all fields in the future, I sincerely wish Your Excellency and the Mauritian people fresh success in the struggle to consolidate national independence and create a new life.

KIM IL SUNG

President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, March 20, 1973

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from **Leopold Sedar Senghor**, President of the Republic of Senegal, in reply to his message of greetings sent upon the latter's re-election as President of the Republic of Senegal; a message from **V.V. Giri**, President of the Republic of India, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India; and a message from **Moulay Hassan the Second**, King of the Kingdom of Morocco, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 12th national day of the Moroccan people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Prince **Penn Nouth**, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the formation of the NUFK and the founding of the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Rodnei Arismendi**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, on his 60th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, on the 17th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Tunisia and a message of greetings to **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the Day of Pakistan.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message to the **Central Committee of the Communist Party of France**, congratulating the Communist Party and other left-wing forces on their great success in the recent general elections to the French National Assembly.

Grand Inaugural Ceremony of Ponghwa Revolutionary Museum Held

The Ponghwa Revolutionary Museum was inaugurated on March 23, the 56th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association by Kim Hyong Jik who was an indomitable revolutionary fighter, outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country and great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement.

Put in place of honour was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people, the revolutionary genius and the great sun of the nation, who has translated the lofty aspiration of his father Kim Hyong Jik into a brilliant reality in this land.

The inaugural ceremony was attended by Comrades Kim Il, Han Ik Su, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Gun Mo and Rim Chun Chu.

Comrade Kim Song Ae was present on the occasion.

Also attending the ceremony were leading personnel of Party and administrative organs and working people's organizations, responsible functionaries of South Pyongan Province and Kangdong county and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

After Kim Yong Jon, Chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Administrative Committee, declared the ceremony open, the song "The Green Pine-tree on the Namsan Hill" was solemnly played.

Comrade Kim Il cut the tape to inaugurate the Ponghwa Revolutionary Museum.

At the moment, tumultuous cheers "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" shook the earth, bouquets of flowers rolling like waves.

Li Gun Mo, Chief Secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an inaugural address. He said:

The erection of the revolutionary museum in Ponghwa-ri, the historic land covered with glory, is a reflection of the unanimous will and desire of our entire Party members and working people to hand down to posterity the immortal revolutionary feats performed by Kim Hyong Jik for the fatherland and the nation and an expression of the unshakable resolution and faith of our people to remain loyal to their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung till the end of the sun and the moon, following his revolutionary family down through generations.

The speaker reviewed the path of the revolutionary struggle of Kim Hyong Jik.

Recalling that Kim Hyong Jik looked forward into the future of the Korean revolution with deep insight and took the road of struggle against Japanese imperialism in his early years, he said: Kim Hyong Jik moved his theatre of struggle from Mangyongdae to Ponghwa-ri with the aim of further invigorating the anti-Japanese struggle. Since then, he rallied his comrades who were active dispersedly in different areas and steadily expanded the ranks, skilfully combining legal activities with illegal ones.

Kim Hyong Jik founded and guided the Korean National Association, a revolutionary organization most steadfast in the anti-imperialist stand and an underground revolutionary organization biggest in organizational scale and in scope of activity around the time of the March First Movement in our country. In the meantime, he formed such legal organizations as the "Hakkyo-gye" (school association), the "Bisok-gye" (stone monument association) and the "Hyangto-gye" (village association) which would help the Korean National Association in its underground activities.

Pointing to the fact that Kim Hyong Jik fought resolutely with an unyielding revolutionary constancy in defiance of the cruel torture of the enemy, he said: After shifting the main arena of his revolutionary activities to the border area along the River Amnok-gang, Kim Hyong Jik, as the central figure leading the anti-Japanese national liberation movement afoot at home and abroad, devotedly strove to expand and develop this movement on a broad mass foundation. A great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement, he conducted his energetic activities to raise the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country to a new plane under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Kim Hyong Jik was also a revolutionary, patriotic educator who made devoted efforts to bring up the rising generation to be ardent patriots and revolutionaries. He carried on vigorous educational, cultural and political activities based on the revolutionary idea of "Chiwon" (Aim High) to train them to become reliable pillars for the future of the country.

The lofty revolutionary achievements of Kim Hyong Jik and his noble patriotic spirit will shine forever in the annals of the fatherland and will live in the hearts of our people down through generations. Kim Hyong Jik aspired after the liberation of the country so ardently, and this historic cause was brought to a brilliant accomplishment by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, stressed the speaker.

He emphasized:

Acting upon the lofty idea of his father, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung embarked on the road of revolution in his early years, founded the great *Juche* idea, organized and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and thus regained the country. After liberation he, guiding our people most wisely, established an advanced socialist system in this land and converted our country into a strong socialist industrial State which is independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy and self-defensive in national defence.

Expressing the unanimous allegiance of all the Party members and working people in the province, the speaker extended the highest honour and warmest thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people, who devotes his whole life to the freedom and happiness of the people.

Saying that materials mainly on the revolutionary feats performed by Kim Hyong Jik in founding and guiding the Korean National Association and other valuable materials on his glorious revolutionary struggle are displayed at the Ponghwa Revolutionary Museum, a modern edifice, the speaker noted that they are priceless materials for revolution which our people should deeply study and carefully preserve generation after generation.

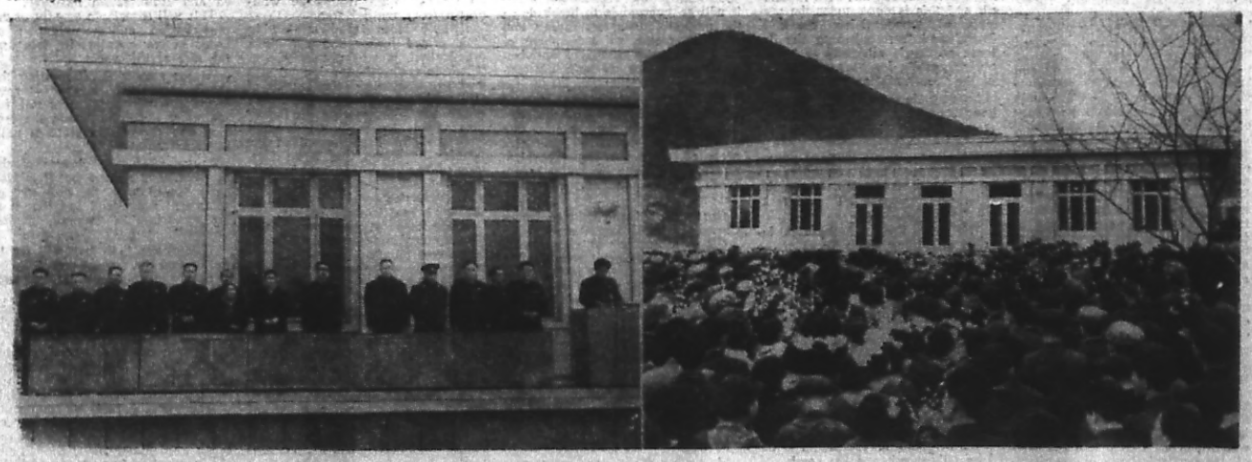
He reverentially wished good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, for the reunification of the country and the final victory of the revolution, for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and the well-being of the generations to come, and for the triumph of the world revolution.

Cheers went up again and waves of flowers rose.

The inaugural ceremony closed with the playing of the song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader."

The attendants saw round the museum showing the revolutionary life and proud fighting exploits of Kim Hyong Jik.

Prior to the ceremony, leading functionaries of the Party and the government and working people laid wreaths in front of the statue of Kim Hyong Jik standing high in the historic site and observed a moment's silence in memory of him.



The Ponghwa Revolutionary Museum was inaugurated on a grand scale on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the founding of the Korean National Association

Struggle for Training Revolutionary Core Elements for Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, taught:

"In the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, the staunch Communists of our country, guided by the Marxist-Leninist theory, organized the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first contingent of the revolutionary people's armed forces in our country, with the progressive workers and peasants and patriotic youths who were opposed to Japanese imperialism for the national independence and social emancipation of the Korean people."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid keen attention to the struggle for founding the genuinely revolutionary armed forces of our people for their national independence and social emancipation, as far back as the early days of his revolutionary struggle.

He considered that the standing revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people themselves must be organized to fight and rout the robber Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth and win the historic cause—to restore the country—because the anti-Japanese revolutionary war would be hard-fought and long-drawn out. He personally organized and guided the struggle to build up solidly the revolutionary backbone above all in the belief that it would be essential for the founding of the afore-said revolutionary armed forces.

He strove to impart class consciousness to young people and give them organization in an effort to train the core elements for the revolution.

In the early years of his revolutionary activities he organized the Down-With-Imperialism Union, students' society, reading circles and many other legal or illegal organizations, rallying large numbers of progressive youths and students around them. In conformity with their characteristics he frequently organized reading sessions, discussion meetings and lectures, to begin with, to awaken them in a revolutionary way and then gradually armed them with Marxism-Leninism, the progressive ideology.

As the organizations of youth and students grew in number and their ideological level was raised, Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Young Communist League of Korea, a vanguard which would guide in a co-ordinated way the Anti-Imperialist Youth League—a revolutionary organization embracing many young people—and other youth organizations and brought up young Communists of new generation.

He made certain that the leaguers studied hard Marxism-Leninism to heighten their revolutionary consciousness and that they steeled themselves in a revolutionary way by strengthening their organizational life—holding once a month the "life-reviewing meeting," where they reviewed their life and work, offering criticism on mistakes or errors if necessary.

Simultaneously with this, he sent excellent Young Communist Leaguers and progressive young men and students to many places in the vast areas adjacent to cities.

The young Communists who were sent to the rural villages near Kirin, upholding the leader's teaching, set up night schools and schools to educate young and middle-aged people and children of the villages in the revolutionary spirit.

They helped the masses enhance the national and proletarian class consciousness by various methods—story tellings, art performances and diffusion of revolutionary songs. In this course the adequately-qualified young people and children were admitted into revolutionary organizations.

Meanwhile, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung tempered Communist core elements and expanded their ranks through the practical struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

It was under his leadership that in 1926 the organization of the Young Communist League in the Yuwen Middle School carried out a school-strike opposing the Chinese reactionary warlords and defending the democratic rights in the school, that in the autumn of 1928 demonstrations were held against the project of the Kirin-Hoeryong line which was undertaken by the Japanese imperialists for their aggression on the continent and that a vigorous anti-Japanese mass demonstration was staged to boycott Japanese goods. In the crucible of these struggles the Korean and Chinese peoples raised their political level, while revolutionary organizations and young Communists were tempered to larger extent.

Comrade Kim Il Sung waged a fierce struggle, in the realms of ideology and theory, against opportunists and sectarian-flunkeys who were engrossed in the scramble for "hegemony," styling themselves "theoreticians" or "leader" of the Korean communist movement and leaving the Korean revolution out of consideration. Moreover, he exposed and condemned the crimes of the nationalists who gave up the anti-Japanese struggle, yielding to the suppression, and who reduced themselves to the level of national reformists.

Through these struggles he trained genuine Communists of new generation who were unaffected by opportunism and other reactionary ideas.

At the historic Chialun Conference held in June 1930 Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the *Juche* line for the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and then carried on a full-scale struggle to build up the revolutionary backbone for the armed struggle. For the purpose, he founded in the summer of 1930 the Korean Revolutionary Army with members of the Young Communist League and Anti-Imperialist Youth League as its core.

The Korean Revolutionary Army was a political and semi-military organization of the Korean Communists and a Marxist-Leninist armed group, the first of its kind in our country.

Afterwards, he organized the KRA into a number of small units and saw that they obtained weapons and acquired the knowledge about military affairs. They were dispatched to the towns and rural villages which scattered far and wide, so that the organizational backbone for the armed struggle could grow stronger.

Since then he himself went to Chialun, Kuyushu and Tunhua and directed activities of the KRA small units.

Under his personal guidance the units' members energetically conducted the mass political work, gave the young core elements the basic knowledge of military activities—how to disassemble or assemble weapons, how to watch spies and how to signal—and raised the level of military skill through shooting exercise, campaign to execute the pawns of the Japanese aggressors and other practical struggle.

In this course, a wealth of military experience was accumulated. Comrade Kim Il Sung sent to the homeland and Changpai and Fusung and other places in northeast China the members of small armed units who had underwent more intensive politico-military training.

Upholding his instruction, the armed detail headed by Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon advanced deep into the homeland—Pungsan, Hongwon, Pukchong and Tanchon districts—in August 1930 and energetically conducted a series of military-political activities, thereby dealing heavy blows to Japanese imperialism. As a result, the revolutionary backbone for the armed struggle rapidly grew in number and strength and their military experiences became richer still.

Following up the successes that had been achieved since the formation of the KRA, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stepped up the preparation for the armed struggle to cope with the situation which radically changed with the Japanese imperialists' invasion of the continent in September 1931.

He strengthened the work with members of the Korean Revolutionary Army, Young Communist League and Anti-Imperialist Youth League to train them into the core elements of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army to be built soon.

At the same time, he aroused the Young Communist Leaguers and other revolutionary masses to the struggle to get weapons.

In hearty response to his appeal, all the revolutionary organizations and the masses rose in the struggle to obtain weapons.

Even women, the old and children joined the Young Communist and the Anti-Imperialist Youth Leaguers in this struggle; they made surprise attacks on the Japanese imperialist aggressor army, Manchukuo army, armed self-defence corps, wicked pro-Japanese landlords and officials to wrest weapons from them. At the same time, they manufactured weapons on their own in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, pooling their energy and wisdom.

In the crucible of those revolutionary struggles the organizational backbone was built up and the military preparation made successfully to found the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army with the Communists of new generation who were of worker or poor peasant origin, as its axis.

Preparations completed, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded, in Antu on April 25, 1932, the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, which was made up of the advanced workers, peasants and patriotic youth, with members of the Korean Revolutionary Army, core elements of Young Communist League and Anti-Imperialist Youth League who had long been trained by him, as its backbone.

Li Chang Gyu

A Historic Meeting of Great Significance in the Development of Korean Youth Movement

On the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Enlarged Meeting of the Wangching County Committee of the Young Communist League Held under the Guidance of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Today all the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and other young people in our country observe the significant 40th anniversary of the historic Enlarged Meeting of the Wangching County Committee of the Young Communist League convened under the personal guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The YCL meeting which took place at Wangching in March 1933 was a historic meeting that marked an epochal turn in the strengthening of the revolutionary forces and the development of the Korean youth movement.

The prevailing revolutionary situation at the time of the convocation of the meeting called for furtherance of the Korean youth movement.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was founded, guerilla bases were set up in the areas along the River Tuman-gang and the revolutionary forces gained in strength daily.

The anti-Japanese sentiments of our people also grew markedly.

Flurried by this, the Japanese imperialists intensified their military attack on the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and the guerilla bases. On the other hand they sought to disintegrate the revolutionary ranks from within by implanting their spies and saboteurs in the ranks.

The enemy's frenzied offensive was stepped up and the struggle assumed a protracted and arduous nature. Under this situation, powerful revolutionary forces and reserves were required as never before in waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle. However, at the time work with the youth fell short of the requirements of the development of the revolution and a series of defects were manifested in the activities of the YCL organizations owing to the machination of the factionalists and opportunists who wormed themselves into the revolutionary ranks.

Ignoring the urgent demand for the rallying of the broad sections of youth and the strengthening of the reserve forces of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the sectarian-flunkeys hampered the organizational and political work among the young folks of worker and peasant origin, saying that they were "ignoramuses" and "greenhorns."

They even opposed the expansion of the YCL and anti-Japanese mass organizations under the pretext of "keeping secrecy."

Right deviations, too, appeared among some persons. Failing to see through the crafty subversive manoeuvres of the enemy, they attempted to throw open the door of the revolutionary organizations in an unprincipled manner on the ground that the revolutionary sentiments of the masses kept growing. Some people conducted propaganda and educational work monotonously without taking into account the characteristics and preparedness of those whom they were addressing.

This made it impossible to raise the political level of the YCL work.

It was around that time that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the Enlarged Meeting of the Wangching County Committee of the YCL.

At the meeting he made a historic speech.

In his speech he exposed and criticized the right and left deviations revealed in the YCL work.

Basing himself on the achievements and rich experiences he had gained in the course of guiding the youth movement ever since his early revolutionary activities, he expounded in an all-round way the central tasks and role of the young communists, the principles to be maintained in the work of the YCL and the tasks set before it, and the ways and means for their implementation.

He said in words to this effect:

The anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in the present stage should be waged in the form of armed struggle and this armed struggle demands as never before... the iron ranks in which the young communists are united. Accordingly, we should strengthen and develop the Young Communist League... by absorbing into its organizations the faithful and fine youths who are most exemplary, stout-hearted, brave and sincere and who can sacrifice their own interests for the sake of the interests of the people.

He instructed that to expand and strengthen the ranks of young communists and increase its combat power, it was necessary to unite, first of all, the young labourers and peasants extensively in the ranks of struggle. He said that this alone would make it possible to train them to become the main force of the revolution, the reliable reserves of the armed ranks.

At the meeting he pointed to the necessity of decisively improving the political education of the Young Communist Leaguers.

The central task of ideological education at that time was to arm the broad sections of youth with the *Juche*-oriented revolutionary line and strategy and tactics on the Korean revolution set forth by the leader and actively organize and mobilize them in the anti-Japanese struggle.

He stressed that for this the most important thing was for the political workers operating among the young people to have the correct point of view that they are the faithful servants of the people. He taught that they should also go deep in the midst of the people, share joys and sorrows with them, have a correct understanding of the tendencies and demands of the masses of various strata and awaken them through explanation and persuasion and organize and mobilize them in the revolutionary struggle. Especially he said that political and ideological education should be carried on in diverse ways to suit the characteristics of those whom they were talking to and that an important thing was to use plain language so that the young people at large might understand well.

The leader taught that to win victory in the arduous and protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle strong reserve forces of the revolution should be prepared.

On this he said in the following veins:

Every YCL member must always remember that an army meets inevitable setbacks unless it has prepared its reserve forces. In its present stage, the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle demands armed struggle, and this in turn demands the direct participation of the broad masses of young people. Therefore young political workers must always bear in mind that victory can be won only when they mobilize broad sectors of the youth in an organized way and steadily reinforce the revolutionary forces and their reserves.

This teaching of the leader served as a guide to action for the communists in their struggle to expand and strengthen the revolutionary forces and rear the reserve forces of the revolution.

Besides, he gave overall solutions to the questions of principle arising in the work with the youth—the question of improving and strengthening the work with the students which was in a state of stagnation and banding broad sections of students and youth into the ranks of struggle, the question of intensifying the revolutionary education of the children and youth and bringing them up as powerful reserve forces of the YCL, etc.

His speech delivered at the Enlarged Meeting of the Wangching County Committee of the YCL was of great significance in the development of the Korean youth movement and the advaneement of the Korean revolution.

The first significance lies in the fact that he indicated in a unique way the main tasks of the young communists and the principles of construction and activity of the YCL and raised the youth movement to a new, higher plane. Another significance is that he rendered it possible to organize and expand the ranks of young communists and rally large number of young workers and peasants and students and children and thus solidly build up the main force of our revolution and further expand and strengthen the mass basis.

After the meeting the Korean youth movement developed rapidly along the road indicated by him.

Marking the 40th anniversary of the meeting, our LSWY members and youth are now filled with a resolve to add lustre to the honour of their being the lifeguards and death-defying corps boundlessly loyal to the leader as ever.

Kim Jae Ok

The Leader of the People

"You Must Prepare Food to the Constructors' Taste"

It happened in the summer of 1958 when our Red young constructors were laying a 80-kilometre long standard-guage railway line between Haeju and Hasong. (The project was completed in 75 days—Ed.)

Our fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the railway construction site. He first dropped in at the barracks of constructors and came to the mess hall of the 2nd brigade to see how young constructors were fed.

That time the cooks were preparing lunch and the kitchen was thick with steam. Comrade Kim Il Sung came into the kitchen and took up the lid of a pot in which *myongtae* fish was being boiled to make soup.

Turning to the cooks, he said, "You're preparing a nice soup." He looked into the dresser, scullery and other kitchen fittings. He entered the mess hall and sat on a chair.

"This is a fine mess hall, though it's a makeshift," said he.

Then he asked a cook who stood near the cook's window.

"What meal have you served constructors this morning?"

He told her to let him try that meal. This request was a great surprise to the cook. She was quite perplexed. Because she knew that rice had been cooked bad in the morning, because of her blunder and the dishes already got cold. She had not the heart to serve such a meal to the leader. But she had no other way but to do as she was told.

She went to the kitchen and arranged the meal on a tray. She was coming out, the meal tray in hands, to the mess hall. That moment Comrade Kim Il Sung rose and proceeded to the cook's window. He stopped her and told her to hand the tray to him through the cook's window.

The cook again got bewildered.

It is an age-old custom of the modest Korean women to kindly attend their home visitors and set meals before them. They kept and still keeps the custom. Yet, now the leader wants to serve himself. How can I let him do self-service. She thought to herself.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stretched out his hand for the tray through the cook's window. When she handed it to him, she felt a lump standing in her throat and turned her face away to hide her tears.

Those who were present there, too, were strongly moved and dropped their heads.

Comrade Kim Il Sung tasted the rice and dishes and said in an apprehensive tone that rice had been a little undercooked. The cook entered the hall, carrying a bowl of water with her. He turned to her and said that she might have had troubles to serve many constructors. Then he asked what knotty problems she had.

The cook who stood restless answered that she had nothing.

Wearing a genial smile on his face, he said, **"When you cook much rice in a pot, you must boil corn thoroughly and then add rice. This will make you have well-done, palatable rice. When you want to make a nice soup, you should put oil to stock and add water after several minutes of boiling. To get the fine dish of *myongtae* fish, you must soften it and cook. You must prepare food to the constructors' taste."**

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the fatherly leader paid constant attention to the fare of his men. One time he taught the cooks how to make foods for guerillas. Another time he went through the dewy bush to pick *chamnamul* (mountain herb) and pickled it in person to show the methods of preparing dishes nice enough to please soldiers' palate. Now he came here and minutely explained the methods of cooking better foods for young railway builders.

Thinking of this, all the men who were present there felt deep emotions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stopped speaking a moment and turned to the functionaries of the construction office.

"You must supply red bean so that palatable food may be prepared for young constructors. You must do your best to look after the young vanguards, Chollima riders."

His words were full of parental affection.

He inspected the construction site.

Before leaving there, he earnestly told again the functionaries:

"This time I've inspected the construction sites, touring from Haeju to this place. Supply service has been done rather well. Let's provide 900 grammes of rice for the daily ration of each constructor. You must supply bean for the side-dishes of constructors."

Central Standing Committee of Chongryon Publishes

"Under the Warm Care of the Leader" (Vol. II)

A collection of reminiscences, "Under the Warm Care of the Leader" (Vol. II), edited by the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), came off the press recently, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Printed on the front page of the book is a photograph of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung warmly receiving the members of the cyclists' delegation on a visit to the homeland to convey the letters of loyalty of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan to the leader on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

The 17 items of reminiscences in the book include "The Great *Juche* Idea Throwing Its Rays All Over the World," "The Honour and Happiness of Being Received by the Leader," "The Leader Brought Up Our Five Brothers and Sisters as Students of the Korean University" and "Till I Became an Honorable Citizen of the Republic."

The collection of reminiscences "Under the Warm Care of the Leader" (Vol. II) is a song of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan from their warm hearts and a paean of their loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the benefactor of national resurrection and the affectionate father of the Korean citizens overseas.

Easing of Tension in Korea—Prerequisite to Peaceful Reunification

As reported already, the recent second meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission held in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, discussed, on the motion of our side, the question of easing the tension and removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south.

At the meeting our side pointed out that the removal of the tension and the state of military confrontation between the north and the south is the previous and most urgent question in improving the relations between them and accelerating national reunification, and proposed that in order to solve this question the reinforcing of armed forces and arms race be stopped, the army strength of the north and the south be scaled down to 100,000 men each or below and armaments be reduced drastically, the introduction of any weapons, combat equipment and other war supplies from foreign countries be discontinued and the U.S. forces and all other foreign troops be withdrawn from our country and that a peace agreement be concluded to ensure the solution of these problems and the discontinuance of the use of armed force against each other.

Today the removal of the state of military confrontation is a matter of the greatest urgency in improving the north-south relations and promoting independent peaceful reunification, and it is a key to the solution of all problems.

Large armed forces are now facing each other along the Military Demarcation Line. This, in itself, is fraught with a serious danger. It constitutes an obstacle in the way of independent peaceful reunification.

What is worse, various types of war vessels, combat equipment and war supplies have been continually shipped into south Korea and its munitions industry has been expanded, and this is done under the pretexts of "modernizing the ROK Army" and "strengthening the defense posture" allegedly to "build up strength" for "preponderance" in the "confrontation" with us.

Large-scale military exercises have been staged in south Korea almost everyday in preparation for a war against us.

Meanwhile, grave military provocations have been committed against us in succession. It is quite clear what purpose all these reckless acts are pursuing.

The south Korean authorities, instead of ridding south Korea of the foreign aggressor troops to provide a condition for independent solution of the national problems, are pleading for the prolonged stationing of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in south Korea. They blare that this will help secure the "preponderance of strength" necessary for the "confrontation" with us.

Such noisy war preparations in south Korea are contradictory to the north-south joint statement. It only keys up the tension and deepens the misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south.

The prevailing situation shows that unless decisive measures are taken to ease the tension and terminate the state of military confrontation between the north and the south, things will become worse and it will be impossible to break down the mutual misunderstanding and mistrust, create an atmosphere of trust and unity and find satisfactory solution for all problems concerning reunification.

The ending of the present state of military confrontation and the relaxation of the tension between the north and the south which our side proposed, are a very urgent problem and a prerequisite for better north-south relations and earlier reunification.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is a matter of vital importance for the peaceful reunification of the country as well as for peace in Asia and the rest of the world to remove tension in our country." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 29.)

In order to lessen the tension between the north and the south, the reinforcement of armed forces and arms drive must be brought to an end, the armed forces of the north and the south be cut, armaments be reduced by wide margin, the introduction of all kinds of weapons and other war supplies from without be stopped and the U.S. imperialist army of aggression and all other foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea.

If both sides stop reinforcing their armed forces and cut them drastically, it will not only contribute to easing the tension but also lead to lightening the burden of military expenditure imposed on the people and appropriating the money thus saved for economic development and the improvement of the people's livelihood, and large numbers of the youth and middle-aged to be demobilized as a result of arms reduction will be assigned to the work beneficial to society.

If the introduction of weapons is discontinued and the state of military confrontation removed, the north-south relations will improve rapidly and more favourable conditions be created for reunification.

If both sides conclude a peace agreement giving assurance that one side will not be the first to use its armed forces against the other side, it will provide a substantial legal guarantee for the work of converting the ceasefire in Korea into a durable peace, warding off another war in Korea, producing an atmosphere of deep trust, improving the north-south relations and of hastening reunification.

If armaments are reduced and the tension eased in our country, the misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south will be removed, national unity promoted and reunification hastened.

This will contribute greatly to the preservation and consolidation of peace in our country, in Asia and the rest of the world.

At the recent NSCC meeting the south Korean side, however, turned down our reasonable proposal for taking measures to lessen the tension and remove the state of military confrontation.

Even after the closure of the meeting, they argued that it is "too early to discuss the problem of armament reduction" and that it is "inappropriate to time and methodology."

This means that they still try to go against the developments. Theirs is not an attitude to settle the pending question.

We have made it clear more than once that we have no intention to "invade the south."

It is our consistent stand to solve the problem of reunification peacefully with the joint efforts of the north and the south on the principle of independence and in conformity with the interests of our nation. We are on this principled stand when we demand that the north and the south achieve national unity, aimed at reunifying the country, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

We have no desire to impose our ideology and social system on south Korea. If the south Korean side, likewise, has no intention to force their ideology and social system upon us, there will be no reason for an armed conflict between the north and the south.

Nonetheless, the south Korean side is against any measure for relaxing the tension. This shows that they have no desire to reunify the country by peaceful means, but hope to carry out their visionary scheme for "reunification by prevailing over communism."

A proof of this is that they have been stepping up war preparations, arguing that the "strength must be built up" for the "confrontation" with us.

If the south Korean side wants to hold negotiations with us, they will not stick to the policy of military adventure that may entail grave consequences.

Their argument for military "confrontation" reveals that they have an intention to start a war. While dialoguing with us, they are clamouring for military "showdown" and accelerating the reinforcement of the armed forces. It is obvious that this will not bring about a happy situation.

To complicate the situation, the south Korean side is increasing their "combat strength" while begging the U.S. imperialists for the prolonged stationing of their aggressor troops in south Korea and for an increase in their military aid.

Their request for the U.S. imperialists' interference in the intenal affairs of the Korean nation and for the prolonged occupation of south Korea by their aggressor troops also discloses their intention to keep south Korea as a hotbed of war. It is a violation of the points agreed upon in the north-south joint statement which stipulate that the north-south relations be improved and the reunification issue be resolved on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The south Korean side is advocating the "step-by-step approach," saying that armament reduction is a "difficult question" to solve and that its discussion is inopportune. This is nothing but a delaying tactics and an act of avoiding the implementation of the agreements.

It is an urgent problem to co-ordinate the military affairs of the north and the south in order to remove the tension in our country.

The co-ordination of the military affairs in our country depends entirely on whether the south Korean side wants to ease the tension and improve the north-south relations and whether they are ready to settle the domestic affairs with our national forces by uniting the strength of the north and the south, in conformity with the national interests and the cause of peace.

If the south Korean side sincerely wishes to see the north-south relations improved and the country reunified independently and peacefully, they should follow the course of easing the tension and removing the state of military confrontation.

Pak Hae Chon

"LONG LIVE THE BRILLIANT ENSEMBLE OF PERFECT ART OF JUCHE GUIDED BY THE IDEA AND THEORY OF MARSHAL KIM IL SUNG!"

"The Orientation of the Korean Art, Contemporary in Content, Realistic in Aesthetic Sentiments and National in Style, Is the Truly Correct Orientation for Human Art"

Dancers of Our Mansudae Art Troupe Win Great Admirations and Acclamations of British People and Create a Veritable Sensation

"Long Live the Korean Art of World's Summit!"

Dancers of our Mansudae Art Troupe gave their second performance to a capacity audience in London on March 16.

The stirring news of the successful premiere that had spread far and wide in London brought to the theatre a large crowd of people including newspapermen and foreigners one hour before the opening of the performance.

All the numbers put on the stage were warmly acclaimed. The dances "The Snow Falls," "Azalea of the Fatherland," "A Bumper Harvest of Apple" and "The Winnow Dance" were received with particular warmth.

The curtain rose, a scene of gentle snow-falling developed and the music carried the audience to a world of poetic emotion and deep meditation. The dance "The Snow Falls" began. Thunderous applause swept the hall and voices of admiration came.

The audience were drawn deep into the dance, their eyes glued on the stage and their breath batted. When the dance was over, they hailed the successful performance with warm applause and cheers.

It is not their custom to clap their hands or give verbal expression of their excited sentiments when they see a poetical and emotional art. But they were now so moved by the deep emotional appeal of the dance "Azalea of the Fatherland" and the optimistic and cheerful rhythms of "A Bumper Harvest of Apple" that they frequently broke into applause and uttered the words "very nice!" "very, very good!"

After the performance many persons came to our artists and expressed their excited feelings in an impassioned tone. Looking in high esteem at the badges on their breasts bearing the image of our fatherly leader, they exclaimed, **"The art of *Juche* led by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the best art."**

A British businessman said with a solemn air, **"I visited Korea many times and learned about the *Juche* idea, the great human philosophy founded by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, your great leader. I pay respects to him. The art of *Juche* of Korea guided by the *Juche* idea is a great and brilliant art. This is what I strongly felt seeing the performance this evening."**

After hearing that our great leader personally guides our art, a British choreographer said, **"I knew Marshal Kim Il Sung well from long ago and ardently revere him from my heart. The performance this evening deepened my reverence and respect for him because, seeing the dances 'Azalea of the Fatherland' and 'The Snow Falls,' I deeply realized that this wonderful art could be created only under the outstanding leadership of the great Marshal Kim Il Sung. Words fail to express my strong emotion."**

He raised his hands high, exclaiming, **"I shout loudly 'Long live the brilliant ensemble of perfect art of *Juche* guided by the idea and theory of Marshal Kim Il Sung!'"**

An Indian businessman in England said, **"I knew well from 1950 when the Korean war broke out that Marshal Kim Il Sung is a great strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander. All things are going very well in Korea and a leaping advance is being made continuously. This is, needless to say, because he personally leads you, I believe."** He expressed his wish to wear the badge bearing the portrait of the great leader.

Looking in high esteem at the badge bearing the image of the great leader, a man of the press turned up his thumb and held it high, saying, **"I sincerely respect President Kim Il Sung. A man, wherever he may live, can succeed and brighten his life only when he has a great leader and a great teacher."**

An opera singer had this to say, **"I grew old as opera singer. But I have never created such a brilliant art as the art of Korea and never imagined this kind of art. I am known as a famous British singer. But seeing your performance I keenly felt that I should learn as a beginner from the cheerful and talented artists who are as young as my daughter. How happy I would be if I returned to your age and presented such an acting as you did!"**

A ballet dancer, lost in deep thought, stayed in the theatre for a long while after all others went home, and made the following entry in the visitor's book: **"Korean art is on the peak level; choreography, acting, music and instrumental performance, stage decor and stage ensemble are all on the peak level. Long live the Korean art of world's summit!"**

After seeing the performance Chinese residents and Indian and Malaysian students studying in London were all unsparing in their praise of the Korean art.

The artists of our Mansudae Art Troupe are exhibiting their performance with rich ideological content and high artistic value and demonstrating the power of the art of *Juche*, as become revolutionary artists personally reared by their fatherly leader.

"The Korean Dance Is an Impressive Epic of Life and Struggle of Humanity and a Gem-like Art Filling the People with the Joy of Labour and Ecstasy of Life"

The sensation caused by our Mansudae Art Troupe in England has spread to other European countries across the straits and brought to England an ever increasing number of people.

Among the theatre-goers were those who came to appreciate the performance of our artists for the third time and those who came from different parts of the country by car and plane.

Many foreigners who were stopping over in London thronged to the theatre, saying, **"If we failed to see a performance of the famous Mansudae Art Troupe while passing through London, we would regret it till the end of our life like one who missed the opportunity of a lifetime to attend a grand banquet."** No small number of people flew to London with their families from such countries as Switzerland, Sweden and Finland to see the art of *Juche* of Chollima Korea.

During the break and after the performance, many people came to our artists and accorded unstinted praises to our art, saying, "It is an art I saw for the first time in my life," "a marvellous and fascinating art" and "the art of the highest of the highest level."

A journalist in London said, "What we want in the European art is true national art. Your art deepens our faith that this demand of ours is entirely correct and it can be certainly met. The Korean art is the bright beacon on the Cape of Good Hope which lights the path of art.

A Londoner said in a tone full of emotion, "If the water of the Atlantic were all gold, it would be not enough to be exchanged for the Korean art."

A trader from Kashmir said, "The Korean art stands beyond all comparison. It is higher and more beautiful than the Himalaya on which I can feast my eyes any time. When one finds no words to express his emotion, he hugs the other. Let's firmly embrace each other." And he firmly hugged our artists.

A 55-year-old Londoner said, **"Dear comrades, the Korean art represents the morrow of the art we desire to have. I hope you to show us more of your performances correctly reflecting the great successes of the Korean comrades in socialist construction. Long live *Juche* Korea!"**

A tourist from Finland said that he had come earlier than the scheduled date, upon hearing news of the performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe, and repeatedly expressed thanks for the performance unforgettable for life. He said, "Your art is the pattern of the true art which is not only high in the technique of depiction but also good in ideology and profound in content. You will be invited to many countries. Please come to Finland first after your performance in London."

A leading functionary of an Australian electrical company had this to say, "I had never seen such noble art in my life. It is your duty to make performance tours of many countries of the world with this wonderful and beautiful art. Because you should help them assimilate the great art demanded by the people. Back home, I will do everything possible to realize the visit of the Mansudae Art Troupe to Australia. Today I cordially extend you formal invitation to pay a visit to my country."

A university professor of the United States came to our artists and congratulated their successful performance, saying in an excited tone, "An American who loves the oriental culture, I had an opportunity to see the performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe in London. It is an honour and happiness that I, an American, am privileged to enjoy before others. The world should honour the Mansudae Art Troupe for ever, placing it at the premier position of art."

After appreciating the performance of our artists, a British teacher expressed his stirred feelings as follows, **"It is the brilliant guidance of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great *Juche* philosophy that made the Korean art work miracles and adorn a shining page of the art history. I will lead a worthy life in the remainder of my days, putting my heart into the study of the philosophical ideology of Marshal Kim Il Sung."**

Hearing news of the performance of our Mansudae Art Troupe, a worker of the London Architectural Company came to the theatre with his wife and two children, absenting himself from the company. He stated, **"Korea, the land of morning calm, is an ideal country in all aspects. There the ideal of us working class has been completely brought to reality not only in politics and economy but in culture as well. What I ask you today is, firstly, to convey the best wishes of an ordinary worker to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader and teacher of the working class and, secondly, to make Korean art actively contribute to enhancing the socialist consciousness of the world people by invariably and thoroughly adhering to the line of the proletariat."**

The British audience bestows the highest praises on the excellent technique of the Korean artists and on the Korean dance and music.

They say, "The Korean dance is an impressive epic of life and struggle of humanity and a gem-like art filling the people with the joy of labour and ecstasy of life. **The creative, optimistic and truthful Korean music lights the path of contemporary music. This is a great, epoch-making contribution to it."**

A teacher of a British drama school said, "I have seen many performances. But the program of the Mansudae Art Troupe is an unrivalled, most superb and perfect one worthy of special prize. As a rose cannot be brought into bloom overnight, so graceful dances and talented instrumental technique cannot be achieved in one or two days. **The people's talents can be given full scope only when there are correct orientation for art and tested guidance and background of bountiful realistic life. Herein lies the secret of the success of the Korean art."**

A discharged soldier exclaimed, "The Korean dances are really the crown of fantastic beauty and they baffle human imagination. Among them 'The Snow Falls' is a great masterpiece which is deeper and richer in content than scores of long stories, although it lasts no more than a few minutes."

A chemical expert said, "The performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe is the greatest performance. The mystic world of its music can make the blood boil in the heart of the stone Buddha."

A stage artist said, "I have a 30 years' career as a stage artist and England where I live is the land proud of European civilization. But I have never conceived such stage decor as shown by the Korean art troupe and no theatrical stage of England has ever shown such graceful and fascinating art effect. Outstanding leadership over literature and art is the key to this wonderful efflorescence of the Korean art. **A people create brilliant national culture in a thriving motherland only when they have such an outstanding leader as Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of Korea."**

"The Korean Art of Juche Is the Most Ideal Art Representing Contemporary Human Art"

Dancers of our Mansudae Art Troupe is continuing its performance with great success in London amid enthusiastic cheers and acclamation of Londoners, creating a big stir.

On March 19 and 20 the Sadler's Wells was packed to overflowing with British, Guinean, Danish, Mexican and other foreigners.

The performance that raises the curtain with the orchestral music "Song of General Kim Il Sung," the song of infinite allegiance and reverence of the Korean people for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and great revolutionary leader, evoked each time warm response and deep admiration from the theatre-goers.

The audience was unsparing in praise of our performance.

They said, "The Korean art of *Juche* is the most ideal art representing contemporary human art."

Utterly entranced by the performance, the audience were reluctant to leave the theatre when the performance was over. They exclaimed "It's best," "miraculous," "fascinating" and "mystic."

A London worker said that he was listening every day to the tape-recorded "Song of General Kim Il Sung" which the Mansudae Art Troupe played. He said in an excited tone, **"When I hear the 'Song of General Kim Il Sung' I see a broad highway opened up before me and when I sing this song I feel fresh strength welling up in me. We know this song only in English. So, if you sing it in Korean I will record it and surely learn it in Korean."** He earnestly asked the troupe to help obtain records of songs on our fatherly leader.

An ex-serviceman had this to say, **"Korean art is a great inspiration imbuing people with true and pure sentiments and giving courage to the people in despair. So you should stay in England longer and travel all parts of the world."**

A clerk in London said, **"I could hardly repress my longing and envy at Korea when I saw the dances 'A Bumper Harvest of Apple' and 'Winnow Dance' depicting the happy and optimistic life of the Korean women. The real vitality of the socialist State lies in the fact that it fills the people with true working spirit and courage. This has come true in Korea entirely under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung. This is the most precious and happiest thing."**

Stage director of a drama theatre said, **"Korea owes the brilliant efflorescence of her art to outstanding leadership. It is the great, brilliant and most versatile teacher without an equal in the world who guides literature and art of Korea. I clearly saw this in the performance. I pay my respects to him from the bottom of my heart."**

A Belgian student said, "The orientation of the Korean art, contemporary in content, realistic in aesthetic sentiments and national in style, is the truly correct orientation for human art."

A university teacher in London said, **"Korean art is the most excellent art unrivalled in any part of the world."** Expressing infinite respect for our great leader wisely guiding us Korean people to create such wonderful art, he continued, **"I have made a systematic study of classical works of respected Marshal Kim Il Sung and learned a lot from them. I will study harder his works in the future. It is my wish to visit Korea, the land of miracles of the 20th century.**

A Kashmir peace champion called on our art troupe and said in an excited tone: **"I did not appreciate the art in mental peace. I thought much of the motherland while seeing it. I deeply felt that we can attain our goal only when we apply the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung, our great inspirer and great teacher, in our realities. This is the most precious conclusion which I have arrived at reviewing my past life. Back to the homeland, I will become an immortal like the heroes of 'The Snow Falls' and build a prospering motherland without fail. Long live the great leader of the world revolution Marshal Kim Il Sung leading us to victory!"**

A worker in London said that the brilliant flowering of Korean art is ascribable to the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun.

Congratulating Korean artists on their successful performance, a hospital doctor in London said, **"The successful performance of the Korean art troupe that gripped and stirred the hearts of the people with dance pieces, not dance drama, is a miraculous event that shattered the Europeans' old conception of dance. Of the dance pieces presented by the Mansudae Art Troupe 'Azalea of the Fatherland,' and 'The Snow Falls,' on the themes of patriotism and 'Winnow Dance,' 'A Bumper Harvest of Apple,' 'Trio Dance' and 'Peasants' Music Dance' are world's masterpieces. Living in London for more than 20 years we have gone to all the theatres and seen practically all the famous foreign performances here. But we have never seen an art that can match the Korean art."**

A dancing master said, **"Your performance is impeccable in choreography and acting, conducting and execution, decor and acrobatic technique. The whole ensemble has reached the stage of genius. The Mansudae Art Troupe holds world's first place in ensemble."**

Socialist Transformation of Production Relations

(Continued from Our Issue No. 11)

Socialist Transformation of Private Trade and Industry

Private trade and industry in our country comprised handicraft and capitalist trade and industry.

Handicraft differs from capitalist trade and industry in economic form, but both are based on the private ownership of the means of production.

Therefore, it is one of the important tasks in the stage of the socialist revolution to reorganize handicraft and capitalist trade and industry into socialist economy, along with agricultural co-operativization.

This task involves no less difficulty and complexity than the agricultural co-operativization, and the methods of carrying it out may vary according to the specific conditions in each country.

Thanks to the original policy and wise guidance of our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the private trade and industry of our country was transformed along socialist lines through co-operativization.

1. Socialist Transformation of Private Handicraft

Our handicraft was quite negligible before liberation. During their occupation of Korea the Japanese imperialists destroyed all its traditional handicraft with a view to reducing it to an exclusive market for their commodities. At the time of liberation our handicraft was in an inconsiderable and backward state. It was confined to the manufacture of shoes, knickknacks, earthenware and candy and the renair of trivial household articles.

After liberation the Workers' Party of Korea strove to help the handicraftsmen out of the ruinous situation and improve their livelihood.

Following the Party's policy, our State protected them from the exploitation by entrepreneurs and merchants, loaned them funds on terms favourable to them and provided them with materials for production.

The assistance of the people's government brought about a marked improvement in their position and living standards.

Despite the great efforts exerted by the State, their position could not improve radically because it had been too weak.

Hence, our Party considered that this problem could not be solved satisfactorily as long as there was the fragmented and backward private handicraft economy and decided to start transforming it along socialist lines in the early period of transition.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In 1947, at the beginning of the transitional period, our Party laid down the policy of forming producers' co-operatives of handicraftsmen to reorganize their private economy into a socialist, co-operative one." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 67.)

The private handicraftsmen, like peasants, are the ally of the working class in the revolution. In dealing with them, therefore, prudence must be exercised in conformity with the interests of the revolution.

The transformation of handicraft was started earlier than agricultural co-operativization because the conditions of our handicraftsmen were more wretched than those of the peasants.

In those days the private peasant economy grew rapidly as a result of the successful agrarian reform. In contrast, the private handicraftsmen were in such a state that it was hard to maintain and expand their economy unless they pooled their strength.

That is why our Party decided to start with the co-operativization of handicraft on an experimental basis and accumulate experience.

The Party made certain that the voluntary principle was strictly observed in co-operativization of handicraft, as in the case with the socialist transformation of agriculture, so that the handicraftsmen themselves might join in the co-operatives of their own accord.

It first organized the co-operatives comprising the impoverished handicraftsmen who had urgently demanded co-operativization and made use of their advantages in getting other handicraftsmen to join them.

Meanwhile, the Party saw that two types of co-operatives were set up in conformity with the political level of the handicraftsmen. One was a lower form of co-operative where the distribution of income was made according to the volume of work done and the amount of funds invested, and the other was a higher one where the distribution was done only according to the quantity of work done, leaving the investment out of account.

This is based on the consideration of the economic situation of the handicraftsmen and their ideological level.

When determining on the two types of co-operatives, the Party took into account the fact that there was little difference among our handicraftsmen in the size of their means of production and the amount of their funds and paid chief attention to their political level.

While observing the voluntary principle, it saw to it that the State gave handicraft intense guidance and assistance. Handicraft, a form of small commodity economy, cannot embark on the road of socialism, like the small peasant economy, unless the Party and State of the working class give them the intense guidance and support.

The Party made sure that the State rendered enormous material and financial assistance to the producers' co-operatives consisting of the impoverished handicraftsmen, and established the proper system of guidance for them. In early days, they were put under the guidance system for consumers' co-operatives. As they grew in numbers, the Party formed in 1950 their own organization under the name of the Federation of Producers' Co-operatives.

Thus, initial success was achieved and some experience accumulated in the socialist transformation of handicraft before the outbreak of the war.

Our Party continued the co-operativization of handicraft even in the difficult situation of the war (June 1950-July 1953.)

After the war the co-operativization of handicraft entered a new stage of development.

This was due to the fact that the handicraft economy was totally destroyed during the war. Our handicraftsmen, who had observed the advantages of the co-operative economy through the practical examples, were keenly aware that the co-operativization alone would improve their conditions.

Our Party lost no time to co-operativize handicraft on a mass scale.

As a result, the socialist transformation of handicraft was successfully carried out in only a few years following the war.

(To Be Continued)

Our April 25 Team Beats Malaysian National Team

Two Wins in Malaysia and Five Wins in Singapore

Our April 25 soccer team played its first match with the Malaysian national team at the Independence Stadium of Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, on March 17.

The stadium was packed to overflowing. Spectators numbered 40,000.

The footballers of "Chollima Korea," "the country of *Juche*," played at the world football championships and many other international games.

They startled the world people with their *Juche*-oriented, unique strategy and tactics and superb techniques and caused a great sensation in the soccer world. The Malaysian team, an Asian strong team, had good successes at the international games in recent years.

Now, our eleven fought bravely despite sweltering and other unfavourable conditions. They skillfully combined all-out attack and all-out defence, keeping up speed and tenacious spirit. They had the better of the game.

Melee took place near the Malaysian goalmouth from the start and our team scored one point in the fifth minute of the match.

The Malaysian footballers tried stubborn attacks to balance up their loss. But each time they met our strong defence, and failed. The game ended 1-0 in favour of our team.

Our eleven had the second match with the Malaysian national team at Penang on the 19th. The Malaysian team was desperate not to repeat failure. But our team overpowered its counterpart with the display of high spirits and excellent tactics and techniques and won the game 3-2.

Earlier, our April 25 soccer team played five goodwill matches in Singapore. They fought with Singapore selection and national teams, and beat them 3-0, 6-0, 10-0, 4-1 and 3-0.

Our team will have friendship matches in Pakistan.

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Denouncing Japanese Government's Scheme to Rig Up Fascist "Immigration Law"

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on March 22 in denunciation of the latest scheme of the Japanese government to lay the notorious "immigration bill" before the current diet session and enact it.

The statement reads:

The Japanese government has of late been scheming to lay the notorious "immigration bill" before the current diet session and enact it.

The Sato government intrigued to railroad the "immigration control bill" through the diet many a time in the past. But this "bill" was dropped each time due to the strong opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the world public opinion.

Today when voices demanding the development of friendly relations between Korea and Japan are becoming louder than ever before among the Japanese people, the Japanese government has again revised the rejected "immigration control bill" in an attempt to enact it by hook or by crook. This indicates that the Japanese militarists have not given up the hostile policy toward the DPRK, but persist in their scheme to stamp out the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The "immigration law" rigged up by the Japanese government is a fascist evil law designed to want-only trample underfoot, first of all, the basic human rights, right of residence and all other democratic, national rights of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan who account for 90 per cent of the foreigners residing in Japan, harshly suppress their righteous public activities under the label of "political activities" and deprive them of the freedom of travel to their homeland—the DPRK.

The "bill" also aims to place restrictions on the entry into Japan of people of our country and other socialist countries.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people vehemently denounce the Japanese militarists for their criminal move to stamp out the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan by cooking up the "immigration law," a fascist law for maintenance of the public peace.

In an attempt to make this evil law pass through the current diet session, the Japanese government talks about the "simplification" of immigration procedures for foreigners and the like, trying to make one believe that the "control" over the immigration and activities of foreign residents may be relaxed.

However, the "immigration law" differs little from the previous "immigration control bill" and pursues a more crafty and vicious aim.

It stipulates a new system of the issuance of "identification cards of foreign residents in Japan" designed to place the life and activities of all the Korean citizens in Japan under the strict supervision and control of the Japanese authorities and investigate their public activities at will by dint of "the right to administrative verification."

This "bill" also provides for widening the scope of reason for forcible eviction and justifying the formalities of forcible eviction so as to deport Korean citizens in Japan en masse.

All this is a criminal move to deprive the Korean citizens in Japan of their basic human rights and freedom of their activities in Japan and deport them to south Korea and a naked expression of the hostile policy toward the DPRK.

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people resolutely reject the move of the Japanese government to rig up the fascist "immigration law."

The Japanese government must give up at once its machination to enact the "immigration law," stop violating the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan including the right of residence and freedom of travel to their homeland and renounce its hostile policy toward the DPRK.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will not condone the scheme of the Japanese militarists to repress the Korean citizens in Japan, but resolutely fight on in defence of their democratic, national rights.

Today the broad masses of Japan positively support the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for the defense of their democratic, national rights and demand not only personal visits between Korea and Japan but the development of the friendly, good-neighbour relations.

If the Japanese government persists in the crime of fabricating the "immigration law" to suppress the Korean citizens in Japan, defying the strong protest and condemnation of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the progressive people the world over, it will be held entirely responsible for all the ensuing consequences.

Fifth Session of North-South Red Cross Talks Held

The fifth session of the north-south Red Cross talks was held behind closed doer in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the DPRK, on March 21 and 22.

Present at the talks on our side were Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK; Chu Chang Jun, its deputy head; its members Cho Myong Il, Kung Sang Ho, Li Chong Il, Han Si Hyok and Kim Se Chol; its advisers Yun Gi Bok, Kim Song Ryul, Kang Jang Suk, Kim Ju Chol, Paek Nam Jun and O Gwang Taek; and its suite members.

Adviser Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, also attended the meeting.

Participants from the south Korean side were Li Bom Sok, chief delegate, and Kim Ryon Ju, alternate chief delegate, of the delegation of the south Korean Red Cross Society; its delegates Kim Dal Sul, Kim Yu Gap, Chong Ju Nyon, Li Byong Ho and Choe Mun Hyon; its advisers Li Sang Ryol, Cho Dok Song, Pak Bong Sik, Ko Yong Bok, Kim Jin Bok, Li Jong Ha and Son Je Sok; and its suite members.

The meeting resumed the discussion on the basic principles to be abided by in debating about the agenda items, which had been agreed upon and confirmed in the previous sessions on the initiative of our delegation, and on the first item of the agenda "Inquiring the addresses of the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results."

The whole proceeding of the fifth session was another testimony to the validity and vitality of our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line on achieving the independent peaceful reunification of the country and the line for broad negotiations between the north and the south; it is a clear demonstration to whole world of the *Juche* stand and will of our people to solve the internal affairs of the nation on their own responsibility by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without interference of outside forces.

The meeting reached an agreement that the sixth session of the Red Cross talks be held in Seoul on May 9.

The members of the south Korean side left here on March 23.

During their stay in Pyongyang they were shown around the city and were entertained to banquets.

In the afternoon of the 21st they visited Mangyongdae, the historic place where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and sun of our nation, was born and where the Korean revolution took vigorous root.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, acting on behalf of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of our side to North-South Co-ordination Commission, arranged a banquet in honour of the members of the south Korean side at Okryu Hall in the evening of the 22nd.

At the banquet Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, spoke first, followed by Li Bom Sok, chief delegate of the south Korean Red Cross.

The Pyongyang City People's Committee also gave a banquet at the Potong-gang Hotel in the evening of the 21st.

Chairman Kang Song San spoke at the banquet and Li Bom Sok, chief delegate, did the same.

Earlier, Chairman Son Song Pil of the CC of the DPRK Red Cross Society received south Korean Red Cross delegation who had paid a courtesy call.

They visited the Mangyongdae Chicken Farm in the afternoon of the 22nd, saw one by one the completely mechanized or automated production processes. They expressed thanks for inviting them to such a wonderful chicken farm.

They also saw colour documentary film "Pyongyang" and documentary films "Song of General Kim Il Sung Ringing Out All Over the World" plus "Mt. Chilbo-san," and then enjoyed an acrobatic performance at the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre.

They were deeply impressed by the rich ideological contents and high artistic quality of the films and the performance.

During their short sojourn in Pyongyang, the historic place and capital of the revolution, they could feel in the depths of their hearts the warm compatriotic love of the people in the northern half of the Republic for their countrymen in the south, and witness the dynamic struggle of our people, who have been working with might and main to realize the country's reunification at the earliest date.

Before passing by Panmunjom chief delegate Li Bom Sok expressed his thanks for the hospitality accorded his delegation in its stay in the northern half of the Republic.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification(18)

July 28, 1962

The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in its cable addressed to the south Korean Olympic Committee, proposed that the representatives of the Olympic Committees of north and south Korea hold talks at Panmunjom on August 20, 1962 to discuss the problem of taking part in the Olympic games scheduled for 1964 in Tokyo in accordance with the decision of the 59th general meeting of the International Olympic Committee.

September 26, 1962

The Olympic Committee of the DPRK sent a cable to the south Korean Olympic Committee. It proposed that the representatives of the Olympic Committees of north and south Korea hold talks at Panmunjom on October 5, 1962 in order to immediately settle the concrete problems concerning the formation of a single team of north and south Korea, and added that it would raise no objection to opening the talks either in Pyongyang or Seoul if so desired by the south Korean Olympic Committee.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"While overtly pursuing a 'policy of strength,' the U.S. imperialists raise fake banners of 'peace,' 'negotiation,' 'exchange,' etc., ballyhooing what they call their 'peace strategy.' This is an old deceptive manoeuvre simply designed to conceal their true nature and distract the world's attention from their aggression." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., pp. 488-89.)

Whenever occasion comes, the warmaniac Nixon trumpets loudly about "armament reduction." But, in actuality, he persists in the "policy of strength." He blusters that "amply sufficient military power should be maintained" and that "the strong" with a "preponderance of strength" alone is "free."

The U.S. warmaniacs headed by Nixon are bent on the production of genocidal weapons.

It is open secret that in the United States over 100 monopolies including the "General Motors" and "Lockheed" and more than 18,000 companies are engaged in the manufacture of mass destruction weapons and other war supplies. In the United States 100 per cent of the atomic rocket industry, 94 per cent of the aviation industry and 61 per cent of the shipbuilding industry have been engaged in the production of munitions since ten years ago.

Every year the U.S. imperialists earmark at least 22,000 million dollars for the war industry and step up the building of nuclear submarines and the production of missiles and nuclear warheads.

Nixon Clique Engrossed in Production of Genocidal Weapons

Nixon, the most notorious of all the U.S. presidents, intends to allot 2,374 million dollars for the "expenses for atomic energy" in the fiscal year beginning in July 1973 with a view to expanding the production of atomic weapons.

In the period between 1963 and September of 1972, they conducted underground nuclear tests on 245 occasions.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists have not reduced armaments but intensified arms drive and stepped up the production of nuclear weapons for massacre.

They are also speeding up the production of chemical and bacteriological weapons for mass slaughter. In the recent two to three years Nixon, a bloodthirsty felon, has almost doubled the scale of research on chemical weapons.

The five big bacteriological weapons research institutes in the United States, for example, have upwards of 11,000 employees making researches on the methods of human slaughter.

Umatilla in the State of Oregon, the Kodiak island in the State of Alaska and the Johnston island in the West Pacific have been converted into a huge poison gas storehouse.

All these facts show that Nixon and his clique are trying their hardest to increase the production of atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons.

Dwelling on the ever-flourishing war industry in the United States, the U.S. reptile paper, **Daily Mirror**, confessed: "The U.S. industry has been put on a war footing again. The ammunition and aircraft companies and other munitions plants in the areas from Wisconsin to Alabama are geared up to meet the growing demand for war materials. Some of them are in full operation round the clock. Never have the U.S. munitions companies found themselves so busy as today in the years following the Korean war."

By frantically pushing ahead with the production of weapons of mass destruction and arms race, the Nixon clique tries to jeopardize world peace, whip up war hysteria and intensify aggression.

This, however, does not show the preponderance of strength on the part of the Nixon clique. It is nothing more than a desperate effort to ride out the serious crisis they are facing in the home and foreign policies.

As history shows, with no crafty method and desperate frenzy can the U.S. imperialists save themselves from their doom.

If Nixon and his band step up the expansion of armaments, pursuing the "policy of strength," they will only hasten their doomsday.

Yun Hae Ik

Friendship Visits

☆ A military academy inspection group of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Brigadier General Rahim Ud-din Khan of the Military Academy of the IRP arrived here on Mar. 20 by air on a visit to our country.

☆ Albert Louis Natural, Ambassador of the Swiss Confederation to the People's Republic of China, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on the 20th by train to visit our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

☆ The Hungarian cultural delegation headed by Demeter Sandor, Vice-Chairman of the Hungarian Committee for Cultural Relations, who had visited our country for the signing of the 1973-1974 plan of cultural exchange between the governments of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic, left here by air on the 20th.

☆ Sanson Robert, Trade Councillor of the Embassy of the Republic of France in Peking, left here on the 21st by train after finishing his visit to our country.

South Korean Authorities Scheme to Harshly Repress Patriotic Students

The authorities of the south Korean "ministry of education" continue to repress under the "anti-communist law" ten odd students of the Seoul University who took the lead in the sacred struggle against the irregularities of the authorities and for campus freedom and democratic rights in October 1971 and 18 students of the Koryo University, Songgyungwan University, Hongik College, Kyongbuk University and Pusan University, blaming them for showing "no sign of rectifying their erroneous deeds," according to a report from Seoul.

This is a malicious challenge to the south Korean youths and students who have been fighting against campus militarization and fascistization and for the democratization of society and campus freedom under the uplifted banner of democracy against fascism, and an unpardonable criminal act trampling underfoot their sacred right to learning.

The south Korean authorities are resorting to such means of harsh suppression to threaten the south Korean youths and students and hold in check their struggle against fascism and for democracy and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

No matter how harshly they may repress and threaten the youths and students at the point of the bayonet, they will be unable to break the fighting will of the awakened south Korean youths and students who love justice and truth.

Reckless Manoeuvre of Japanese Militarists for Armament Reinforcement

It is already a widely known fact that during the fourth "defence buildup plan" (1972-1976) the Japanese government is to appropriate 4,630,000 million yen for military purposes, which is more than double the outlay under the third plan. Defrayment of such huge military expenditure is connected with the Japanese militarists' scheme to build a military force strong enough to carry out for themselves "local war" and "all-out war" against Korea and other socialist countries and revolutionary forces in Asia.

Now in Japan the move for armament reinforcement is being stepped up on a larger scale than before.

Aggressive "Self-Defence Forces" on the Increase

The principal aim of the Japanese militarists in their armament reinforcement plan is to have the "command of the sea" and the "mastery of the air" in their overseas aggression and to turn all the "self-defence forces" into crack units for attack.

Motivated by this desire they have chosen offensive "F4-E-J Phantom" fighters as the main aircraft of the "air self-defence force" and are equipping the "air self-defence force" with high-speed and high-altitude reconnaissance planes. The "maritime self-defence force" is being equipped with airplane carriers, nuclear-powered submarines, large-sized escort boats and high-speed missile ships. As to the "ground self-defence force," they are bent to strengthen its "fighting capacity" by sharply augmenting mechanized divisions, raising the proportion of armored units and increasing manoeuvrability under the name of "repletion of equipment" and "modernization."

In this way the "self-defence forces" have grown into formidable aggressive forces of 300,000 men, the fire power of which is "greater than that of the Japanese imperial army when it was the strongest." They frequently stage mobile exercises including rocket launching test.

The Japanese militarists who have a plan to increase the strength of the "self-defence forces" by close to 10,000 men in the 1973 fiscal year are making haste to adopt the "conscription system." Besides, they have established the "national mobilization system," made out the lists of 7 million persons eligible for conscription and set up "high school for defence" and many other training centres to have larger aggressive forces. Millions of these reserves who are to be activated in case of emergency are expected to be put under the command of officers and non-commissioned officers accounting for half of the "self-defence forces."

All facts substantiate that Japan's "self-defence forces" are growing into attacking forces whose aim is not "defence" but invasion.

U.S. Imperialists—Wire-puller in Armament Expansion Scheme

The armament expansion manoeuvre now going on in Japan is related with the sinister design of the U.S. imperialists to extensively enlist the military and economic potentialities of Japan, their junior ally, in line with the so-called "Nixon doctrine" for aggression.

With this aim in view the U.S. imperialists summon bigwigs of Japanese militarism one after another to deal with the problems concerning the "U.S.-Japan security system," the armament expansion of Japan and her "role" and "assignment" in Asia. The U.S. imperialists have committed themselves to "maintain the U.S.-Japan security system" and are selling to Japan a great deal of homicidal weapons of the latest type including nuclear weapons. They have already passed on Japan nuclear technology and materials. In early March, the U.S. imperialists again decided to supply her with the "Thor-Delta," a missile for carrying nuclear warheads.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists have converted the Yokosuka port of Japan into a home port for their Seventh Fleet—a nuclear base—and are building new, permanent military establishments in Okinawa where military bases numbering nearly 100 are maintained as ever.

The Japanese militarists backed by the U.S. imperialists indulge in armament expansion, blabbing that the fourth "defence buildup plan" is "included in the U.S. overall program for combat strength."

According to their overseas expansion plan the Japanese militarists increased the military expenditure for the 1973 fiscal year by 17 per cent as against the previous year, and have set about production of nuclear offensive weapons in real earnest. On the plea of "measures for home production" of arms they entered the stage of mass-producing fighter bombers of the latest type and building nuclear propelled submarines and offensive aircraft-carriers and are secretly pushing ahead with the manufacture of nuclear weapons, rockets, chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

Wild Fancy to Become "Leader" of Asia

The Japanese militarists have deployed the "self-defence forces" armed fully with offensive weapons in the regions nearest to Korea. They are openly revealing their ambition of renewed aggression against our country, jabbering that "the security of south Korea is essential to the security of Japan" and that they "cannot remain onlookers" in case a war breaks out in Korea.

What is more, trading on the south Korean authorities' move for "buildup of national power" and "buildup of strength" aimed at "reunification by prevailing over communism," they are penetrating deep into south Korea under the spurious catchwords of "aid," "loan," "investigation" and the like. This serves to prove that Korea is regarded as the first target in their Asian aggression.

Another graphic evidence of their aggressive ambition is that they claim their "defence sphere" to be as far as 1,000 sea miles, involving the whole of Asia.

There is no end to their greed for aggression. No one can guarantee that the Japanese militarists will not work out new armament reinforcement plans for aggression, besides the fourth plan.

As mentioned above they seek to open the way of overseas invasion for the monopoly capital that has already swelled to the utmost at home.

Under the wing of the U.S. imperialists they have posted aggressive forces in the western region of Japan, Okinawa and other areas near the Asian continent. And they frequently conduct aggressive war exercises and are making inroads into other countries under various excuses. This eloquently shows that the revived Japanese militarists have embarked upon full-scale overseas invasion.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists are desperately trying to invade Korea and other Asian countries and become the 'leader' of Asia. But this is no more than a fantastic daydream."

The Japanese militarists must look straight at the changed realities and act with discretion.

Korea of today is not Korea of yesterday, and Asia today is also quite different from what it was.

Gone is the day when the Japanese militarists could dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Though they are knee-deep in boosting the aggressive forces and in overseas invasion scheme, the awakened peoples of Korea and Asia will never tolerate their reinvasion manoeuvre.

Those who are accustomed to the armament reinforcement and overseas aggression will get nothing but corpses and death.

Han Dok Yon

Sale of National Resources: Treachery of South Korean Authorities

The south Korean authorities divided the continental shelves into several sectors and granted "concessions" to the U.S. monopolies.

In the wake of this, they held the "Fifth Working-level Meeting" with the Japanese monopoly capitalists early in March this year for a "joint oil development." It was reported that the meeting completed the "drafting of the provisions of the master agreement on the development of the continental shelves."

Our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean authorities, contrary to the will of the Korean people, are now trying to find a way out by bringing in foreign capital. The introduction of foreign capital leads to a state of dependence and national bankruptcy." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 406.)

The south Korean authorities' scheme to grant the "concessions" for the development of sea-bed resources in the continental shelves to the Japanese monopoly capitalists is not only a treason against the nation but also an act contradictory to the north-south joint statement which announced to the public at home and abroad that the country's independent peaceful reunification should be achieved without any interference of outside forces.

It is nothing more than a delusion of the south Korean authorities who seek to "build up strength" under the wing of the Japanese militarists by selling off the national resources to them.

The south Korean authorities are talking about "independence," "peaceful reunification" and the like. But in fact, they are bringing in the foreign aggressive forces on a bigger scale, furthering the north-south "confrontation" and aggravating the tension.

They remain indifferent to our reasonable proposal for easing the tension and removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south. They are imploring U.S. imperialism to prolong the occupation of south Korea by its aggressor troops and speeding up the reckless war preparations.

They are introducing the U.S., Japanese and other foreign monopoly capital to an unlimited extent, instead of striving for the north-south collaboration, to put all the south Korean resources and concessions at their disposal.

As a consequence, south Korea is now reduced to a commodity market for foreign monopoly capitalists, a target of their investment and a supplier of raw materials.

In particular, the south Korean authorities have transferred even "industrial ownership" to the Japanese monopoly capitalists who are bent on overseas expansion, and granted them the privileges of business activities. Thus, they have placed the south Korean economy under the tighter control of the avaricious Japanese monopoly capital.

The south Korean authorities are arbitrarily driving a bargain with the foreign monopoly capitalists with regards to the continental shelves to leave these at the latter's disposal, though they have no right to do so. This only incurs a hatred and indignation of all the Korean people and beclouds the prospects of independent peaceful reunification.

The Japanese militarists' encroachment on the continental shelves, part of our inviolable territory, under the cloak of so-called "joint development" is a glaring evidence of their aggressive, predatory and avaricious nature.

The Korean people will never tolerate the aggressive and predatory acts of the Japanese reactionaries.

The Japanese militarists must not run wild, keenly aware that the problems concerning their violation of our national rights will certainly be resettled in the future and they will have to pay for that.

The act of treachery on the part of the south Korean authorities and the renewal of the Japanese militarists' aggression on south Korea must be stopped immediately.

Hwang Mun Sam

Anticipating your help in our buildup of strength

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 jon No. 13814-37458